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## BRITISH NATION

Cuesday, March 7. 1710.

E are now bufie all over the Town to bring down the Divine Authority of absolute Submission and the utter Illegality of Resistance, from the great Original of the Apofile's Doarine, and the Practice of the Primitive Church-And fince this is the Work at the Bar of the House of Lords, it cannot be amiss to caff in a Word or two to the Point.

Tho' I must own, that to me it seems evident, that the Gentlemen now pleading have sofficiently own'd the Lawfolness of refisting King James, by acknowledging and owning Queen ANNE, whose Government and Right of Government is founded on the Refisting and Right of De-

poling him.

But I cannot but offer one other Objedion against those Gentlemen in particular, who think the Command of the Apostle against Resistance to be obligatory upon all People in all Cases --- And that is thus.

Mr. Milburn says express, the Roman Emperors were the Rulers meant, he carefully explodes any Objection against their Commands, as being for Good or Evil ; if in one they are to be obey'd, if in another not refified.

Now 'tis evident to all that know any thing of the Roman History, that those very Roman Emperors deriv'd their Dominion and Authority from one or both of these Heads or Fountains.

Refitance

Refiftance of the preceding Emperor,

who they violently depos'd.

Or, Choice of the People, either the Citizens of Rome, or the Soldiery who fre quently faluted their General Imperator.

Both these being directly contrary to the Doftrine now pretended for the Authority and Succession of Princes, I would be glad to see fome of our modern Casuists answer these Doubts.

Nere, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and several others were erested, depos'd, and murther'd by the People-Whoever then obey'd that Emperor, who was fet up by the Murtherers or Depolers of the preceding Emperor, in my Opinion tacitly joyn'd in relifting him that went before And this all the Primitive Christians did in the Case of Nero especially, and yet are never charg'd with breaking the Apostie's Rule, nor of violating the Sacred Duty of Subjects.

In all Things lawful, we are no doubt to obey our Suproam Rators -- Now in this ie-may be morth while to affer to it meant that we should obey them in all Things lawful for them to command, or in all Things lawful for us to obey them in?

It may be lawful for us to obey and fubmit to many Things in a Prince, which it may not be lawful for him to command ; For Example, It was not lawful for the Roman Emperors to malfacre and deltroy the Christians in that cruel Manner, yet it was lawful for the Chriffians to fumit to Marryroom, and patiently to fuffer.

Nav, I'll go farther; if a People are fundu'd, and do voluntarily subject themselves to the absolute Will of their Prince, without Limitation of Compacts, Coronation Ouths, Pall's Converse, and the like, there may be more to be faid, than in a Country where Princes receive Crowns on flipulated Conditions, tweating to observe them, and to govern lo and fo.

But where Princes 'yraniz'd, and Monarchs grew Monflers, it is evident from the Roman History of the Times, in which the Christians were contemporary, That the People depos'd them, the Christians

adher'd; and when'the Depofer of a Tyran was let up by the People, the Christian recogniz'd the Reliftance of the Former, by yielding equal Obedience to the Latter.

I hope, the Gentlemen will excuse me running through the Particulars of Tyrants depos'd, and others let up, and these again depos dand fet up, and fet up and depos d, as the People faw Caufe, and the Christians always joyning to submit to those that were in Postession, and by Consequence owning the Legality of the Resistance of others-The Roman and Grecian Histories are full of Inftances ---- And this I do not fee

Room to be repl 'd to.

From all which it feems to me, that the Measures of Submission to Princes are stated very much, by the allow'd Laws of every Country in which they govern-and the general Utility of the Subject ------ And that when both are subverted by a lawless Tyrant, and no other Way can be found to reduce him --- He may be reduc'd by Force ; which Doctrine, if it be not true, there is not one Nation now in the World, but what must be damn'd for Rebellionand for relifting the Ordinance, fince according to Mr. Milbourn's Text, They that resist, receive to themselves Dammation. Rom. 12. 2.

I conclude with saying this farther to it. That I do believe, even some of the Apostles themselves, who, we all allow to be equally inspir'd with the Spirit of God, as St. Paul. or at least to be inspir'd with the same Spirit, did thus recognize the Relistance of Princes, by fubmitting to and acknowledging those Powers that had formerly relified and depos'd preceding Emperors.

If then the Practice of the Apostles contradicted this Principle, and they did not act by themselves, it is evident, it was not meant by them in the same extensive Manner that we now pretend to, That the Command of the Scripture is to a general and indeed conscientious Subjection to Government, as the Ordinance of God, which whoever refift, receive to themselves Damnation. This we readily allow, for all Men are oblig'd to be subject to the Laws; but that this Subjection extends to tye our Obedlepee to the Person of the Prince,

bow-

however degenerate in Practice from the Laws of Justice, Reason, Scripture, or the Country, is absurd in it self, is what my Nation ever practis'd, what indeed no Scripture ever enjoyn'd, or any People can

practife.

Thus no Violence by the general Law of God is to be done to our Neighbour; and by the Laws of our Country, a Man's House is his Castle, and may not be broken up tyet there are Violences allow'd in particular Cases, and under Circumstances particular, in which, without the Formalities requir'd in other Cases by the Law, we do invade our Neighbour, break open his House, and commit other Force upon him, which at other times would be notoriously Crimmal.

In these, or such as these Cases, and with such Allowances as these, the Doctrine of Resistance is to be considered, with Respect to the Person of the Prince, who the in general, and ruling vell, he may not be resisted, yet in open Violation of Laws, or personal lilegal Violence, may and must be resisted. Thus a Woman may resist her Prince attempting to violate her Chassity, or a Man his Life, or a Nation their Laws and Constitution, which is not resisting the Government of the Prince——— But the Person descended from himself, and degenerated into a Tyrant, a mad Man, an Oppressor and Invader.

## MISCELLANEA.

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ceffary Profecution of our laudable and profess'd Employment, Viz. The granting Licenses for such Vices, as, the Age being fond of them, cannot otherwise be suppress'd, in order to vindicate the Title of our Office. The Word is vulgarly call'd a License, and we cannot hinder the World from calling it a License office; From whence some have begun wickedly to raise Scandals upon us, as if we design'd a TO-LERATION of Vice.

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fend our Title at the Bar of the House of Lords, whenever we shall be peevishly impeach'd there by any Body — For according to Mr. Norrie, we give no Toleration to commit the Crime, we only commute the Penalty — And therefore tho' the Punishment of the Fast be alter'd or taken away, the Obligation to Vertue remains—So that tho' it may seem to be an indulgence, yet it cannot be call'd a Toleration; besides we shall Enast, and be it hereby Enasted, Sc. and by the Authority of our Patent aforcaid, That no Permission or Allowance-shall be granted by this Office to any Sors of Vice as aforcaid, till such Agreement be first made, &c.

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Upon this Foundation we freely go on to proclaim an Exemption from the Penalty of all such Laws, by Virtue of this one Patent, we have Authority to supersedento

all such Persons for all such Crimes, and upon such Conditions as shall hereafter be

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But as Mischiess seldom come alone, and that the the Crime often comes without an Introduction, yet the Introduction seldom comes without the Crime; this License was no sooner granted, but in comes Mrs. B.—n's Husband, and he demands a License for his Wives Cousin to lie with his Wife, without the Interposition of the odd Female between — This was a new Case—and very considerable. The Office demanded 2001. but so much Money being not easily rais'd, now Stocks are falling, the Agree-

ment is not yet concluded.

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